

BRITAIN WANTS TURKS' CAPITAL

France, Greece also Working
to Get Mandatory.

Removal of Gallipoli Batteries
to be Demanded.

Peace Conference Progress to
be Secret Till End.

BY HENRY WALES.

(ATLANTIC CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)
PARIS, Feb. 26.—Occupation of Constantinople and the Dardanelles are the only mandatory so far which seriously present difficulties of settlement. Great Britain, France and Greece are actively working for the mandate of administering the Ottoman capital, and Gallipoli, while Italy and Rumania are smilingly insisting they are not avers to receiving the mandate. The United States and Japan are the only powers disinterested, and it is believed their attitude will be the deciding factor. Japan, through its alliance practically is bound to support the Russian position.

The Russian defection has enabled all Moscowite pretensions for taking Constantinople. It has been promised in 1915, but it is believed if the Russians are received and admitted to the peace conference, certain elements at least may advance the old demands that the promise be kept.

Greece is the most active in claiming the straits and the capital, but it is understood Athens favors Constantinople over France, if a treaty renounces the straits, owing to the military English forbearance before Constantinople abdicated, when the French advanced a sterner and harsher attitude.

TO REMOVE BATTERIES
The removal of the Krupp batteries employed on the Gallipoli Peninsula and along the Asiatic coast of the straits is expected to be demanded by the League of Nations from the power receiving the mandate, and it will be prohibited from fortifying the Dardanelles or holding the straits and other batteries in readiness for use.

If it becomes evident that a majority of the nations prefer a mandatory being named the mandate, instead of a great power, France will back the Rumanian claims, insisting that Rumania is vitally interested in keeping the Black Sea open, while the danger is to aggressive nation.

Although all the various commissions meeting daily report progress, the progress is toward a preliminary peace, no results have been given out until all are ready together, when the findings probably will be indicated at a plenary session toward the middle of March.

This procedure is held to be necessary because disclosing isolated parts of the negotiations, explaining the attitude of every nation, but efforts will be made to arrange in one equitable settlement. So, if done, it is pointed out, if France cannot have the left bank of the Rhine as a military protection, the German army may be so reduced in strength as to be compensated by the Jugo-Slavs cannot have a bay window on the Adriatic, they may get a dormer window and a balcony in the Tenebrar bank instead.

If Poland cannot have boundaries along the Vistula, Oder rivers, it is believed in quarters it may be possible to arrange for Danzig as a free port providing free navigation of river.

If the people of these learned what had been refused them and were kept ignorant of what had been awarded them, they feared they would be disappointed.

Periodic Millions Attacks
Persons subject to periodic attacks will observe that their appetite fails them just before a lack. That is, they do not eat, and they are not in a mood to eat. If they will eat only a small meal and no meat, then take of Chamberlain's Tablets, the lack may be avoided.—(Advertisement.)

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SEAS ARMY INCREASES.

Fever Cases Set Record
for the Disease.

Returned Home Because
of Illness is 69,574.

Improved Mail Service
Promised by Pershing.

BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.

(ATLANTIC CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Illness among the American Expeditionary Force showed considerable increase this week ending February 6. There were 132 new cases of typhoid fever, a new high rate for the season.

A medical review made public today gave the total number of sick and injured as 79,069, of which 69,574 were being treated for illness and the remainder for injuries.

The total number of sick and injured returned from France to the United States today a more detailed examination showed the method of returning had for the American Expeditionary Force, calculated, he guarantee delivery of letters addressed to every soldier in the force, until at least one mail call through the central mail exchange to furnish an address.

MEASURES URGED.
President Wilson has notified the Senate leaders that he must have the following legislation: Reclamation of arid stump and swamp lands for returning soldiers and sailors for farm homes.

Water-power bill with a provision for just compensation not to exceed investment value to be paid to licensees for reclamation.

All appropriation bills. Bill authorizing Victory Loan notes to amount to \$1,000,000,000 for the continuance of the United States employment service, which was entirely eliminated from the sundry bill.

Confirmation of John Skelton Williams to amount to \$1,000,000,000 for the continuance of the United States employment service, which was entirely eliminated from the sundry bill.

President Wilson is having all the bills of the Democratic National Committee in session here, to get the oil-leasing bill through at this session.

This afternoon he signed the bill making the Grand Canyon into a national park. The law is effective from today.

Millions of dollars to develop and maintain naval aviation at North Island, San Diego, which were jeopardized by the House bill limitations, are made certain by changes in the Senate, which will be reported for passage tomorrow.

Three to five million dollars will be spent in bringing the naval flying plant at North Island up to the highest degree of perfection, now that the Senate has acted favorably.

With a Pacific Coast man—Senator Poindexter's insistence on the requirement of the West ocean command and naval establishment will be adequately protected. Heretofore, for many years, this committee chairmanship has been held by eastern or southern Senator, and the needs of the West coast have not been given as much consideration as they will from this time on.

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In the House bill only \$15,000,000 was provided for aviation and the amount appropriated to the six heavier-than-air stations.

INCREASED BY SENATE.
In the Senate this amount was increased to \$25,000,000, and the limitation was amended that it does not exclude North Island from the benefit.

The word "patrol" was inserted before "station" and thus a possible misapprehension of the development of the naval flying base in Southern California is happily obviated.

Naval authorities assert that with this money aviation will be a premier establishment of any navy in the world will be constructed at San Diego and made the model for this work where officers and officers from all over the world will come for suggestions and ideas. The climate and the opportunity for setting records and training men in advanced flying is not equalled anywhere.

MAN SEEMS BEATEN.
Unless the followers of James R. Mann are strong enough to carry a secret ballot in the Republican caucus tomorrow night it seems certain that Congressman F. H. Gillett of Massachusetts will ride over the incoming Congress.

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WILSON URGES ACTION ON NAVY

(Continued from First Page.)

Official statistics were made public by the War Department today showing that between November 1, 1918, and February 14, 1919, a total of 7658 airplanes engines and 723 planes were shipped to army depots and storehouses. Of the airplanes engines, 4896 were Liberty 12's.

The American Red Cross today issued a call for 500 trained men to aid in recreational work for convalescent American soldiers, sailors and marines in this country. The men needed, it was said, include fifty ban and orchestra leaders, fifty song leaders, fifty dramatic instructors and fifty men to promote games.

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PETROGRAD IS CITY OF DEAD.

(Continued from First Page.)

thousands of Austrians and Germans in Siberia and Central Russia who have been trying to return to their home lands. Transportation conditions in Central Russia are very bad. A party consisting of engineers from Ural and Volga regions left Moscow for Warsaw recently, but only forty-five arrived there.

A German named Hahn and two other civilian members of a commission for German war prisoners have arrived here after a journey of three weeks from Moscow. They left the Soviet capital in a special train obtained for their use by Mme. Radek, wife of the chief Bolshevik agent in Germany, and it took them two weeks to reach Pinsk. The engine of the train was changed at nearly every station, and much time also was lost because there was a constant changing of engines. An engineer would refuse to proceed and a new engineer would have to be bribed with food before he would start his mission. They spent 40,000 rubles for food and bribes during the trip. On one occasion there was a mob of soldiers for possession of food given by the Germans. The civilians' train in Bolshevik territory was so badly treated by taking the food themselves.

The refugees brought reports that the Russian Red Cross had been established at Petrograd who are held as hostages by the Bolsheviks, passports being refused them.

Mr. Frick has organized stations in Berlin, Prague, Budapest and Warsaw for the direction of Russian prisoners returning home from Germany by the southern routes. The Berlin authorities were asked to see that the prisoners, as they should the way to reach the Czech front in Siberia they would be stopped and freeze to death at Lakeview. It was pointed out, if they were sent home now to Central Russia, they would find nothing to spare.

Many hundreds of Russians who had worked in the German mines or war factories, however, are passing through Poland daily. They declare they were held virtually as slaves in Germany, being paid only a few cents a day in addition to their rations.

That Danish Red Cross passports were refused to a Bolshevik, a Bolshevik has been learned by the Inter-Allied mission here. This apparently has been practiced for some time.

The immediate cause of the complaint was the arrival here from Moscow of three persons who bore such passports. One of the persons was a Dane, Dr. Jean Barner; the second was a Russian, who bore a passport of Cross delegate, and the third a Jew, Gabriel Styrkowski, a Danish Red Cross delegate. Orlovsky and Styrkowski are Bolsheviks. They said they desired to help Russian prisoners from Germany, as aid stations had been established at Pinsk, Minsk, Grodno and other points.

They had 60,000 rubles, and said if the British, American and French and also the International Red Cross societies, all of which are represented here, would accept funds they will rule in the name of the Russian government. They insisted, however, that they control the expedition. As the Poles refused to recognize the Bolsheviks, the men were informed they should return to Moscow, as the relief work already was being done. They were informed also that the Moscow government was not recognized by the Allies.

A similar attempt was made last December by a man named Williforsky and several other persons from Moscow, who had with them 1,500,000 rubles. When turned back these men were murdered and robbed at the frontier by their own people.

SHIPYARDS MEN TOLD
TO RETURN TO WORK.
INTERNATIONAL UNIONS TAKE
HAND IN SEATTLE WORKERS' STRIKE.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
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A coast-wide organization of shipbuilding employers and employees formulated a new wage agreement to take the place of the existing government agreement, which will expire on March 31, may be formed within the next week, Dr. Marshall said. San Francisco has been suggested as the place for the first meeting of the proposed organization.

Officials of the Shipping Board here announced that the normal conditions are restored and shipyard contracts secured through competitive bidding against England and other foreign nations. As a part of the way here and elsewhere will be eliminated in a year's time, Oakland boilermakers returned to work in many of the shops and yards today following a prolonged strike.

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A joint meeting of delegates from striking unions of the four cities, which ended here this morning, went on record to the effect that calling off the strike would be put to a referendum of strikers, pending conference to fix wages is called on the west coast instead of Washington, D. C., as had been proposed.

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Col. Goss said serious losses of life were feared unless the warnings reached purchasers of the masks who had been misled as to their capabilities by dealers who have purchased large numbers of them from the government since the war ended.

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MRS. ROOSEVELT GOES FROM PARIS TO ROME.

FORMER PRESIDENT'S WIDOW
SEES ONLY RELATIVES
WHILE IN FRANCE.

(ATLANTIC CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)
PARIS, Feb. 26.—Mrs. Roosevelt, who has been in deepest mourning since the death of her husband, to visit her sister, Miss Carew. While here she occupied a very handsome little house at the corner of Rue Villaret and Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. It has a lovely garden, full of old trees and English ivy, and permits a wide view over the rolling expanse of Paris's famous drive.

Here Mrs. Roosevelt spent her few days in France, leaving only for the trip by motor to the grave of her youngest son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, who was killed while flying over the German lines in the Marne salient.

Her constant companion was Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, her oldest son, who left France for America on Tuesday. His wife returned on a mission to visit three small children in New York.

The widow of the former President also was attended by Capt. Kermit Roosevelt and his wife, who had an apartment in Paris, during her stay.

Nevertheless, her sojourn in the younger Roosevelt's house, which has been empty but for one servant and the occasional visits of Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt, must have been very sad for the bereaved widow and mother. It is known only by a few that her youngest son spent his last night in that house. As Quentin was only a short distance away, he had come for a few hours' leave on a motorcycle, spending the night at the house. Early on the last morning he left for his post and was killed in combat.

Mrs. Roosevelt saw no one but the members of her family while in Paris, with the exception of Henry White of the American peace plenipotentiaries, an old friend of the late colonel.

AMERICAN MARINE IS
PROBLEM TO BRITAIN.
(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. F.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.—Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman in the House of Commons, today said the government could not see its way to adopt the suggestion made by Maj. H. R. Cayser that, if they were sent home now to Central Russia, they would find nothing to spare.

Many hundreds of Russians who had worked in the German mines or war factories, however, are passing through Poland daily. They declare they were held virtually as slaves in Germany, being paid only a few cents a day in addition to their rations.

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MRS. ROOSE

TODAY and TONIGHT ONLY—

DOROTHY PHILLIPS

The Star of Stars Will

APPEAR IN PERSON

At 3:30 o'Clock This Afternoon | At 9:30 o'Clock This Evening

See the NANETTE of ALLEN J. HOLUBAR'S



THE HEART OF HUMANITY

AS SHE IS IN REAL LIFE

KINEMA

Theater | Grand at Seventh

Nites: 25c, 35c, 50c
Mats.: 25c, 35c

Five de luxe shows daily, with elaborate prologue, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p. m.

IT'S MADE LIFE WORTH LIVING

Thankful for Good Tanlac Did Praise it to Everyone.

Right Medicine After Suffering Eleven Years.

Has Gained 13 Pounds and Is Like New Woman Now.

"I am just so thankful for what Tanlac has done, and is still doing for me, that I praise it to everyone," said Mrs. Jennie Santy, residing at 1444 Broadway avenue, Oakland, in a statement in which one of the women she describes is a thirteen-year-old girl in weight.

"I have suffered for the past eleven years," she continued, "from stomach trouble, which first started as a sourness and gas after eating. I kept getting worse until my stomach just lay on my stomach and I was very sick and intense. I would become awfully nauseated, especially in the mornings, and would vomit until I would get so sick that I could hardly move, and I was soon many a day before I was able to get out of bed. I finally got so where I could hardly eat anything for weeks at a time. I have lived mostly on cereals and malted milk, and another treatment, medicine, and nothing did me any good. I suffered from raging headaches and was more nervous all the time. Then about six months ago my back commenced hurting me. It was like lumbago or rheumatism and I got so I could hardly get out of bed in the morning."

"Two years ago I stopped taking treatment and medicine, because nothing helped me and all the money I paid out trying to get relief was thrown away. But Tanlac was highly recommended that I should try it. It would help me, and certainly did. It has made a new woman of me. I have taken three boxes now and I don't believe there's a person in Oakland who has a better appetite nor one who can eat a larger variety of foods without suffering afterwards than I can. I can now eat all kinds of meats or anything else I want and digest them perfectly, and since Tanlac has put my stomach in order I am gaining weight. When I first began taking it I weighed only one hundred and twenty-two pounds, but now weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds, making me an actual gain of thirteen pounds. All my headaches and pains are gone, I sleep like a baby at night and get up in the morning feeling fine, and can enjoy a hearty breakfast instead of just sipping a cup of hot water as I did before. To show how strong I have become in Tanlac, I have written a letter to New York what it has done for me and advised her to take it. Tanlac has made life worth living for me and I can't praise it too highly."

Tanlac is sold in Los Angeles, Pasadena and San Diego by the Owl Drug Company under the personal direction of a special Tanlac representative.

The Packard Shoe for MEN

—Don't you think you had better buy a new pair of shoes? The chances are you need them and you had better drop in and let us fit you up with a pair of Packards.

—A nifty pair of Dark Tan High Shoes or Oxfords would be just the thing.

—We can show you a large selection of all the latest things in footwear. Shoes with a world of style and durability—

\$8.00 \$9.00 and \$10.00

MILTON'S

Three Closes Brothers
202 S. Broadway
211 S. Broadway
220 N. Seventh

RADIO FLASHED TO PROLETARIAT

Bavarian Workmen's Council Asks New Life Peace.

Wireless Message to World's Workers is Sent Out.

Exploitation of Belgium is Revealed at Berlin.

[ATLANTIC CABLE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.] MUNICH, Feb. 26.—The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has sent a wireless dispatch addressed to the proletariat of all countries appealing to them to assist the council to realize a peace which will give the German proletariat the possibility of new life. The dispatch says the Bavarian government temporarily is a government by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council.

WARSAW, Tuesday, Feb. 25.—Skirmishes between Poles and Germans continue. Some fighting was witnessed by Col. William E. Grove of the United States food mission, forty miles west of Kalisz, near Kropotkin, where he arrived during a light cannonade and machine-gun fire. Twenty-four Poles were wounded.

Col. Grove said he was unable to say what provoked the fighting, but that the Germans certainly began the attack.

Col. Grove said food conditions were fair.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 25.—Hugo Stinnes, a leading shipowner and manufacturer, in a statement today replying to the charge of Matthias Erbsberger, head of the German armistice commission, that Stinnes had a prominent role in exploiting Belgium, introduced an alleged revelation regarding peace overtures from an Allied country early in 1918. The statement says evidence in the files of the office of the Chancellor and in the Foreign Office proves that one of the great powers opposed to Germany early in 1918 suggested a direct interchange of views with the Entente on peace aims, but Germany rejected the proposition.

Stinnes declared the Liberal press of Germany forestalled and eventually made wholly impossible an opportunity to establish an understanding with Russia.

The statement further reveals that the German government and German industrial leaders contemplated, in the event of a successful outcome of the war, establishment of a joint Belgian and German administration of the Belgian railways as part of the conditions of peace.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Work has been resumed in the greater part of the Ruhr industrial region in Westphalia, according to a German wireless message received here. In only a few sections, it is said, do the men who desire to continue the strike hold the upper hand.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON WATER POWER BILL.

CONFEREES AUTHORIZE COMMISSION OF CABINET MEMBERS TO EXECUTE LAW.

[BY A. P. MOTT WIRE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—An agreement was reached by the House and Senate conferees today on the long-pending water-power bill.

Administration of the measure is placed in a commission composed of the secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture, who would be authorized to grant fifty-year permits for the use of water power, with preference given to municipal corporations. The bill carries a reversion clause under which the government at the expiration of the lease can assume control of the property by payment to the lessee of the amount of its net investment provided this sum does not exceed the fair cash value.

This provision has been the cause of most of the opposition between the two houses and as finally approved represents a compromise. As in the House measure provision was made for the payment of the net investment, but the Senate bill authorized the payment of just compensation.

Another section in the bill which was strongly contested by the conferees was that relating to the determination of the amount to be paid for the privilege of the grant. Senate conferees contended that charges to be made should be sufficient only to cover the administrative expenses of the measure, but House conferees insisted that a fair price should be paid annually for the leases and the Senate finally yielded. The rental is to be fixed by the commission.

SHORT LINES GET PAY ON DIVERTED TRAFFIC.

[BY A. P. MOTT WIRE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Short line railroads will be paid for competitive traffic diverted from them between April 1 and November 1, 1918, and will be guaranteed after November 1 the same proportion of competitive traffic as they had in the three previous years, under a revision of the contract form with the Railroad Administration, announced today by Director-General Hines. It will apply only to lines competing with other roads.

The Railroad Administration today announced modifications of previous regulations regarding payment of loss and damage claims on grain shipments, removing a number of provisions against which grain shippers have protested.

A Discovery that Benefits Mankind. Two discoveries have added greatly to human welfare. In 1913 Newton originated the vacuum process for condensing milk with cane sugar to a semi-liquid form.

In 1922 Horlick at Racine, Wis., discovered how to reduce milk to a dry powder form with extract of malted grains, without cane sugar. This product, Horlick named Malted Milk. (Name since copied by others.) Its nutritive value, digestibility and ease of preparation by simply stirring in water) and the fact that it keeps in any climate, has proved of much value to mankind as an ideal food-drink from infancy to old age. Ask for Horlick's—Avoid imitations.—Advertisement.

FITZGERALD — LARGEST EDISON DEALER IN THE SOUTHWEST

The Convenient Monthly Terms

on which the NEW EDISON may be secured from the Fitzgerald Music Company, makes it possible for all music lovers to enjoy, for less than a single evening at the opera, a whole month of entertainment by the world's foremost singers.

The NEW EDISON

is the one perfect medium for all forms of musical expression.

Lifelong satisfaction is assured you in securing the NEW EDISON from the Fitzgerald Music Company, who offer you

Permanent Service FREE

in keeping your instrument perfectly adjusted.

Hear the NEW EDISON re-create the voices of famous singers in our sound-proof demonstrating rooms.

Modern \$1.50 a week.
Clever Magazine and Catalog FREE
Send coupon.

Adam \$2.25 a week.
The New Edison Plays All Records.
Sheraton \$1.75 a week.

Name _____
Address _____

Columbia Records

"Kisses"—a Wonderful Sequel to "Smiles"

This ballad melodiously sings the difference between all other kisses and "the first real kiss you have." The accompaniment is almost sweeter than the melody. "Kisses" are even better than "Smiles," and the song does justice to its subject. A-2676—85c.

"Jim, Jim, I Always Knew that You'd Win"

The thrill of victory, paternal pride, mother love and little brother hero worship are in every line and note of this stirring song of welcome. It quickly convinces you, too, that "every lad in khaki clad was a fighting son-of-a-gun." A-2679—85c.

"Spirit of Victory"—a Whirlwind March

The crash of the drums and the blare of the trombone are mingled in this magnificent march with the shrill sound of the piccolo. This splendid band record fairly makes you see our youthful conquerors marching up the street. A-7535—\$1.25.

To make a good record great, play it on the Columbia Grafonola.

The boys coming home will want to hear General Pershing's autographed record. Please to any Columbia dealer to send you one of these historic vocal reminders of the war.

Now Columbia Records on sale the 10th and 20th of every month.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE CO., New York.

Stetson

—one of the breezy, new lightweight models. In Ivy Green, Olive Green, Carbon Gray, Natural or Black.

B. Silverwood

—The store with a Conscience

BROADWAY AT SIXTH

CHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

Diego

At San Diego you'll find ample hotel accommodations. A delightful ride of a few hours, and you're there. Then polo, golf, tennis, motoring, fishing or boating for diversion.

HOTEL DATATIONS

cking riches

Ostrich Farm

Take P. E. cars on Main street or motor out Pasadena Ave.

ed interesting sight—the experts who know how to

he Ostriches, Too

our Friends.

Unbreakable Plates Aluminum..\$12

Dr. Larba-Lester, Open 9 to 10
Plate Specialist Phone 1222
DR. RIMMER City Owl Bldg.
1th and Hill Streets.

WANTED—HELP—
Feminine.
Miscellaneous.

WANTED—
"ALL POSITIONS GUARANTEED."

STENOGRAPHER, country bank \$75
STENOGRAPHER-CLERK, San Diego \$70
BKR/CLERK, San Diego \$70

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER, NO OPEN BOOKS
to be shown, and out of town. Salary
\$100. First-class book-keeper-cashier, suburban
position, \$20 to start and good prospects. Ca-
pable book-keeper, able to take some dictation
and to start a typewriter and a clerical girl
in the office. Also, a book-keeper extra
for a book-keeper, \$20 to start and good
prospects. Cash register cashier, downtown meat
market, heavy position, \$14. Other openings now.
New positions constantly, mostly filled without
charge. Write for particulars to the
Agency for "EVERYTHING HUMAN FOR THE

WANTED—GOOD STELLAR, LEARN GREEN
short-hand and Typewriting (\$10 mo.)
GOOD WRITER, Learn Double Entry
Book-keeping and Burroughs (\$10 mo.)
NIMBLE FINGERS, Learn Comptometer,
Calculator, Dictaphone (\$10 mo.)
"DIPLOMA" IN COURTESY Good Demand. See last
adv. M. \$120.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COL., Chamber Com. Bldg.
WANTED—
STENOGRAPHER-BOOK-KEEPER, Santa Bar-

[illegible][illegible]

WANTED - EXPERIENCED TYPE CHAMBERMAN.
Mable. Apply Inn-room, HOTEL CLARK.

WANTED - YOUNG GIRL TO LEARN MILLINERY
leather making. Good wages to beginners. This is an opportunity to learn a trade that will pay big money and give constant employment. Interview on 5 and 6 p.m. VALELEY & VATCHED, 1111 Broadway.

WANTED - COOKS, BOY, BARBER, MAID,
domestic girl, Pandemon, \$40; moon and second maid, \$30 each; boy, \$40; girl, \$100; stenographer for doctor's office, \$40-50; clerk in office, \$11 with one cook, \$20; barbers, \$20; practical nurse, \$20; domestic girl, \$10.

WANTED - EXPERIENCED TELEPHONE OFFICER
for private exchange, the half-day work, afternoons and evenings. No salary, permanent position. Address stating qualifications.

WANTED—TEN GIRLS TO ASSIST IN OFFICE IN average salary. No experience necessary. Good opportunity. Also, a few experienced girls for women doing extra work hours. For more information, please write to: MRS. MARGARET BURNING COLLAGE, Ninth and Main.

WANTED—LADIES, YOU ARE GUARANTEED A FINE HOME IF YOU JOIN THE FRIDAY OR HARBOR CLUB. BY TAKING MY 50¢ COUPON, YOU CAN GET A NEW, NOW, EIGHTH MAY, BACK-Shop, Tea and Coffee.

WANTED—NEAT WOMAN, CAPABLE OF CONDUCTING A BRANCH OF ROBINSON'S READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING STORE. MUST BE A PERSON WITH OVER 15 YEARS' EXPERIENTIAL OPPORTUNITY. AFTER 5:15 P.M., THIRD FLOOR.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN THE OFFICE. She must be able to order or remodel at THE RUBY MAY SHOP, with Rear Back-Shop. Special sale on all goods. Write to: MRS. MARGARET BURNING COLLAGE, Ninth and Main. (last ad.)

WANTED—6 YOUNG WOMEN TO ENTER CLASSES

494, black hair, brown eyes, can dance in a
 style, 100 lbs., 6' 2", 28 years old. (JELLMAN)
 WIDOW, 124 W. Fourth, 100 West, apt. 1.
 WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON Pri-
 marine on salm; white; also hand com-
 ing machine or cream separator. Write
 Mr. Taha W. 923 So. 924 BRACON.
 WANTED—LEARN BEAUTY CULTURE, HAIR,
 MAKE UP, etc. Write Mrs. J. E. HARRIS,
 HARRIS, 228 Mercantile Place, (see Ind. Adv.)
 WANTED—LADY FOR RARE HOUSEHOLD
 duties, capable of doing good house-
 work and stenography. com. 6200K.
 WANTED—GIRL TO DO VERY LIGHT HOME-
 work errands, in afternoon. 25¢ a day.
 49.
 WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL TO WAIT
 tables, confident, sociable. 654 K ALVARADO.
 WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR
 cleaning and card house, 771 N. FERNWOOD.
 WANTED—GIRL FOR BAKERY LUNCH. 624 W.
 SIXTH ST.
 WANTED—JOVIAL LADY NO POLICE, NO

Room. Call at 1000, 5111 SUNSET BLVD
Store and Office.

WANTED— FULLY EXPERIENCED,
GOWN AND COAT MAKER,
IN ALTERATION ROOMS
OF WOMEN'S APPAREL STORE.
APPLY TO MR. MCCRAY,
HARRY FINK & CO.,
625 SOUTH BROADWAY.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY. SEVERAL BRIGHT GIRLS under 17, 8th grade schooling or better, to operate the EXPERT TYPEWRITER, ADDING METER or BORDEN'S CALCULATOR MACHINE OPERATOR. Good salary and position with HOFF'S EXPERT TRAINING SCHOOL, Groves Bldg. (see inst. adv.)

WANTED—AT THE FIFTH ST. STORE.
Experienced saleswomen in every department, men's, children's, ladies' wear, coats, hats and linens. Apply SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 5th floor, 9:30 a.m.

[illegible]

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF DRUGS
sharehold for night school, Monday, Wednesday
and Friday evenings, hours 6:30 to 8:30. Ad-
dres: POLMAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, 611 E.
Spring.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT GIRL, GOOD APPEAR-
ance, able to take confidential orders, can buy
and speak French preferred. PARIS EMBROID-
ERIES CO., 529 & Grand ave.

Classified Liners

REAL ESTATE PROPERTY—
For Sale.

—
—
—

WAS — 500-ACRE RUM AND CATTAN
NEAR BALAN MONTEY COUN-
ALL FENCED AND CROSS FENCED;
GOOD 4-ROOM BUNGALOW, BARN,
SMART AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS,
AND CROPS CAN BE RAISED FOR WIL-
FERD; ALSO EXCELLENT PASTURE
ADJACENT TO MARKET. PRICE

THE CATTLE RANCH IN SAN LUIS
COUNTY, 200 ACRES OF RAY AND
LAND, BULLIES PASTURE AND
FARM BUILDINGS AN ABUNDANCE
OF 150 HEAD OF CATTLE IN-
DEAL IF TAKEN SOON. THIS
A MAP AT \$17.50 PER ACRE.

MONTH ALONE WAS \$2000 LAST YEAR.
TAKES THIS.

ON EXCHANGE REAL ESTATE, CITY
COUNTRY PROPERTY. YOURS FOR
ACTION.

FRANK TURNER,
REALTY BROKER,
814 BAKER-DENWILER BLDG.
412 W. SIXTH ST.

**RAISE MONEY-MAKING HOOP
IN CENTRAL COLONIES FARM.**

are ready born soil; electric pumping
inches water, piped in 1 inch
of our place. "K-T" outlets; about 25
sheds, one family orchard, modern 6-room
garage, bunkhouse, 2 large barns, im-
mense tractor, good cow, in fact, a prime place;
20 miles east of Pomona, price \$4500 on

THE STRONG-DICKINSON-McGRATH CO.
1015 March-Strong Bldg. Main 1272.

Address J. B. MILLER, 1209 N. Fair
St., Pasadena.
—
Minton Almond Orchards Co. of Pa.
are now subdividing and offering 30
to 40 acres of choice almond land at \$30
per acre. You will continue to plant
the same for you by experienced orchard-
ing men to enjoy a handsome income
charging your residence. 600 acres now
in this district will plant about this
year. We will give you a complete
land investment with a guaranteed
oil or wine, folder and information.

due to a year's growth of trees. M. M.
Secretary, 221 Marineville place.
ALL—
60-ACRES
ALFALFA AND HOG RANCH.
Goes to perfect stand of alfalfa, begins in
This place is on the county highway.
Some temples, a good barn, creek, pumping
It is flat, like alfalfa ready to start grow-
ing without any soil, surrounded by Amari-
tanium; if you want a bargain on easy
to see immediately.

— YOUR CHANCE IS IN CANADA —
Trade and business opportunities offer you
new, vast lands still to be won; new
markets, new products, new ideas. You
can on improvements; taxes average under
1% on net; no taxes on improvements, pur-
chase of live stock, good markets.
New roads, telephone, excellent cli-
mate and live stock over 10 years.
Free certificate. Write for free
ALAN CAMERON, General Superintendent
and Branch, Canadian Pacific No. 222
St., Calgary, Alberta.

ALFA RANCH 20 ACRES
READY TO PUT BOGS ON.
There is only 1 1/2 miles from railroad and
in perfect stand of alfalfa. Balance
will make an ideal hog ranch and
make you special terms if you want
it.
WYMAN, 724 Tule Insurance Bldg.
DAREY AND HOG RANCH IN SAN
Valley, 40 miles E. of San Diego; 170
acres in alfalfa. 170 acres pasture. 400
head land, 45 milk cows, 30 head young

SOLD - HIGH-GRADE 6-YEAR ALMOND
tree - Full bearing variety, acorn
ing from binomial will sacrifice 80 acorns
per acre less than market price. Will
investigation. See owner, 828 CEN-
TURY.

10-ACRE RANCH IS ACRES SET
on walnut & pear old, balance
land, plenty of clean water, 3 miles
from town, on paved road, price \$7250 per
acre C. S.M.S., 117 W. Main st., Santa

**ON EXCHANGE—190 ACRES, FULLY
settled.** Will sell at \$600 per acre, or over
Los Angeles clear property. Ranch
monthly income. Address MACOMBER
Mesa, Cal.

148 ACRES OF LAND TEN MILES

— I WANT TO SELL 10 ACRES
of Mad farm land, quick; (cross one of
R. GREEN, 22 Maple, and make prop-

— 100 ACRES, 6400, WORTH \$100,
situated in A. & C. Co. near Lancaster,
20 ft. Owner, 7424 SUNSET BLVD.

— 64000: 10 ACRES ORANGE LAND,
plenty of water. Particulars, ad-
108, TIMES OFFICE.

— 60-ACRE IMPROVED RANCH, SAN

10- RANCH 100 ACRES, 5 ACRES
 near, J.R. CHALLER, Fallbrook, Cal.
 San Fernando Valley.
 20 ACRES.
 land was to be sold last year; had

side wide along high side; soil
loam; is near the "SUN-
BANCHER," where there are 500
just set in place. Price \$250 per
This is a snap; won't last long;
take \$1500 cash to handle, balance
CASH.
LET US SHOW YOU!

HOWARD & BUTTERBAUGH.
Hull at ANHEIM MOUNT LAND CO.

—ABSOLUTELY A SUREBET. 60 CUB
of the very finest grain or all-around
in the San Fernando Valley. Close
to Market.

R

FOR
RENT
112

FOR
RENT

1000 sq. ft. right on pine line, and
 per acre. Price only \$675 per acre.
 See Agents. Call today. 675-0700.
 W-11 Chatsworth, Cal.

WANTS OR PHONE FOR AN AP-
 PLY. If you are going to travel in San
 Diego. Why not? I live here and
 travel. I have large and small tracts,
 great and unimproved, for sale. D. W.
 First National Bank Bldg., Van Nuys,
 Van Nuys 124.

10 ACRES ON BOULEVARD, WITH
 oak trees, exceptionally high-class
 soil, all level land; zoning is home-
 use. Call today.

WAN
 GI
 HUNG
 WAN
 DE
 FIC
 WAN
 SU
 PHON

choice citrus or alfalfa land, foot-
pasture, good water. To dine
will sacrifice at \$25.00.
Box, Red 213, San Fernando.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY, GOOD
under cultivation, and irrigation,
and on, nothing better in valley;
you to investigate this. QWEN.

50 ACRES ON BOULEVARD, AGRI-
\$200 per acre for quick sale
CHUBB. 999 S. Pacific High-
way.

San Joaquin Valley.
HIGH-CLASS GOING 20-ACRES All
 and dairy range, near Concord,
 27; new bungalow, garage,
 1000 corals; fenced and crossed, big
 1000 complete; electric pump
 GRAY, 612 Black Bldg.

RANGE—FRESNO COUNTY, 100 ACRES
 on rich soil, absolutely no alfalfa,
 rock or gravel, want bungalow, quick
 clear only \$50. **W. F. GRAY,**

BUSINESS CHANCES—
Of Many Kinds.

[illegible]

**VESELE, KING OF DOGS
ARRIVES ON TRANSP**

(EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH)
NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—
The famous dog, who boasts
most illustrious circles of
friends in all the world, arrived
today on board the transport
of Grant. Vesle, the Immortal,
was accompanied by Foch and Per-
sich and Bliss, and Vesle
knows how many other world
and highly decorated men of
his en route to Chicago.
Vesle, strolled off the great
to board a ferry from the
to New York. Once there he
at a very early age at the top
building, sniffed his conductor's
and walked on Broadway with
monarchical, the three
series of Yank dogs who
the same ship with him
have given anything to attain
his feet are almost
their heads when they spied
Woolworth building, but not V
is seen stranger things than
today are seen almost
Foch and Clemenceau and Hal-
persing and Bliss and about
the same time that he
his noble was always
about Paris. But of all c
he prefers Jussif Wood, w
he is going to have the c
condemned's homecoming.

**PARIS TRANSFERRED
ILL IN PHILADELPHIA**

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE)
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2
Charles L. Loew, humorist
writer of sporting and other s
seriously ill at a hospital
ere. He came east two or
weeks ago on business and be
came ill while in this city.
His children have arrived fr
home at Los Angeles.

Blankets —
A varied selection
and plaids,
\$3.15 to \$5.95

MISSION PLAY John Steven McCrarty **Frederick Warde**
New every open afternoon, including Sunday at 2:15; also Wednesday and
Saturday nights 8:15 at Old San Gabriel Mission; Tickets on sale Information
Bureau, Pacific National Bldg. Tel. 6449-6.

THEATER DE LUXE—
WM. S. HART in "THE BORDER WIRELESS"
ALVARADO BETH. 5TH & 17TH STS.
OPPOSITE WASHINGTON PARK

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

HARRY CHANDLER, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
HARRY CHANDLER, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
HARRY CHANDLER, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

Los Angeles Times

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Daily and Sunday Times and Illustrated Magazine.
Published by The Times-Mirror Company, Inc.,
1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Subscription prices: Single copy, 10 cents.
Six months, \$5.00; one year, \$9.00.
In advance. Payment in advance.
Foreign postage extra.

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Published by The Times-Mirror Company, Inc.,
1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
The Associated Press is a corporation organized
for the purpose of publishing news and other
information for its members.

CATCHES 'EM ALL.
About the only way to escape the income
tax is to hold an office or a job in the
public service. Positions in the active army
at \$30 a month may be yet found attractive.

OVER THE TOP.
The soviet government at Moscow will
not be hard to see in the light of the
Russian to do both a month, but if they go
to the extent of making them take it the
elements of another revolution will be ready
at hand.

WHERE NEEDLEMAN.
Would the Senators who oppose the
League of Nations drop the idea at once
with nothing to take its place—just sign
up a peace treaty and leave the world at
the mercy of the winds? Fine business for
red-blooded men!

LITTLE GERMANY.
Chicago voters renominated Mayor
William Hale Thompson because of rather
than in spite of his pro-German attitude
before the war. Chicago has more Germans
than Munich and most of them are still
voting. The Mayor's opponent in the final
is named Schweitzer and that doesn't sound
all-American, either.

OVERDOING IT.
President Wilson has been working
ten and twelve hours a day without
demanding double pay for overtime. This
makes him an outlaw with the Amalgamated
Sons of Rest and Associated Bench
Warmers, who are about to strike for a
five-hour day. They will boycott a govern-
ment that permits any such scandalous
evidence of industry.

THE BOLSHIEVIST AT HOME.
Persons who read or listened to the
propaganda of the "Intellectual Bolshie-
vists" in this country will do well to follow
the testimony given before United States
Senate committees by representatives of the
American government who have returned
from official missions in Russia. If there
exists any doubt about the real conditions
it should be cleared away by the follow-
ing extract from an Associated Press
report of the testimony:

"Robert E. Simmons, who recently re-
turned from Russia on a commission from
the Department of Commerce, in testifying
before the Senate committee yesterday,
read the texts of several decrees through
which the Bolshievist ordered the national-
ization of women and ordering a condition
of thought of which filled the committee
with horror."

PAKERS UNMARKED.
Cringing before the public exposure of
scandalous increases in the cost of State
government and waste of public funds, the
State machine has ceased to grate about
scandalous returns and is hurrying to get
the Legislature adjourned as quickly as pos-
sible. The announced programme is to cut
the second half of the legislative session
from seventy to thirty days. The appropri-
ation bills are to be jammed through and
the legislators sent home before the volume
of protest becomes too menacing. The days
of Armageddon are over; the mask of re-
form has been torn from the faces of greedy
politicians; and the people of the State
know them for what they are. Shortening
the session will not reduce the pay of the
members of the Legislature; they receive a
fixed sum for their services. The only
saving will be in the bill for salaries. It
would be immensely cheaper for the tax-
payers of the State to have the members of
the Assembly to refuse resolutely to pass
the outrageously high general appropriation
budget, even though their opposition kept
the Legislature in session all summer.

FROM CHEST TO EARNEST.
One of our lady doctors registers re-
sist over some of the vagaries in women's
apparel. She makes especial reference to
the pneumonia neck which is based upon
the fur or feathers worn about the throat,
with a V-shaped expanse of open bosom
below. There is absolutely no excuse or
defense for this freak of fashion. It starts
a perspiration in one part of the body and
inspires a chill in a neighboring portion.
If an opus were shaved after that man-
ner he would die of the erup in twenty-
four hours. In the good old summer time
such regalia might be merely uncomfortable,
but really harmful; but in the midst
of an eastern winter it is twice both ways.
Here will come a gaily-carbonated matron
with her fur piece pulled about her ears,
while below there is a vast open spread
of flesh that has turned blue with the cold
and is locked here and there with goose
pimples. Some women go through life with
the thought that no one would know they
had a bosom unless they showed it and
therefore it would be a crime not to keep
it on display. Every now and then they
catch pneumonia and die because of their
unhealthy devotion to this thought.

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

While the prime attention of the world
is fastened on the political reconstruction
of governments and national boundaries,
now occupying the Peace Conference in
Paris, another development, less dramatic,
but of equal importance, is taking place in
the material and moral lives of the peoples
themselves. It is the social reconstruction
which inevitably follows a world crisis.

Certain new standards of living have
come, and they have come to stay; we must
readjust ourselves to them. BUT, brethren,
we cannot readjust the multiplication table;
we cannot repeal the laws of nature; we
cannot submit the rise and fall of the tides
to a referendum vote; even a League of
Nations cannot make it any easier for us to
lift ourselves by our boot straps than it was
for our fathers.

The preachers, who habitually look
and preach upon one side of this social re-
construction question, should occasionally ham-
mer these fundamental truths into the intel-
lects of their piously aspiring congregations,
full of the "forward" spirit.

The ruling passion of the present genera-
tion is a thirst for justice, a justice that
shall permeate manners and customs as
well as written laws. And justice means
justice for all, Messrs. Preachers; it means
justice for the proletariat as well as for the
imperialist. In past centuries justice was
a privilege of the ruling classes and did not
apply to the masses. There was one law
for the royal court and another for the
commoner; one tribunal for the employer
and another for the employee. During a
century and a quarter of liberty in America
these inequalities have been stricken from
the written law, except in instances where
in they have been transferred from one
class to another. To illustrate: when a
Federal statute decrees that labor is not a
commodity, that there is a difference in
equity between selling one's labor and sell-
ing the product of one's labor, it is denying
to the employer the justice which it ex-
tends to the employee. Such a law is a
remnant of that class legislation which jus-
tice has been invoked to demolish.

II.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE has brought with it
a political demand for more justice for
the employed classes; there is a seeking
after that equality which liberty has failed
to establish. It has its origin in a com-
mendable desire that the superfluous wealth
of the rich shall be employed in assuaging
the miseries of the poor. There are sym-
ptoms, however, of a rebellion against nat-
ural laws, against the injustices of nature,
as attempt to establish by force that the
rich shall be equal when the natural in-
equalities of birth are as apparent as the
diverse flora and fauna of the earth's sur-
face. To deny the mental and physical in-
equalities of mankind is not to remove
them; nor are the injurious effects of a bad
law abrogated because it was passed with
good intent.

Equality is impossible except in servitude;
it presupposes a superior power that stifles
the strong and builds up the weak. There
is never a herd in the field that is not com-
manded by a single pair of horns. There
is a leader in every flock and every pack.
To attempt to establish equality by destroy-
ing the leader would be to reduce every
herd, flock and pack to a single unit. Some
people have tried it in every generation for
the last two thousand years; and each time
they have learned to their sorrow that to
imperialism the rich is not to enrich the
poor; that confiscation is not an acceptable
substitute for production.

In our social reconstruction we must deal
with the physical as well as the universal;
they are not as we think they ought to be.
It will not do to deny certain truths because
they are discouraging; for it is nowhere
written that a principle or a condition must
be encouraging in order to be true. There
is a demand for more justice for the work-
ing classes; but what is really sought is
not more justice, but more opportunity for
those who work with their hands to secure
a competency for themselves and their de-
pendents. There is an anxious hope that
capital has taken more than its share of the
joint production of capital and labor, and
this argument is supported by the presence
in this country of idle multimillionaires.

But again these are the exceptions. There
are multimillionaires, it is true, but the re-
cords of American industry show that 90 per
cent of those who have attempted to estab-
lish a mill, a factory or some other indus-
trial employing labor have failed.

III.

OUR civilization, however, MUST GO
FORWARD; it could not go backward if
it would. Yes, new standards have been
established and new ones are to be estab-
lished still. They will not be lowered.
There is a leveling up, not down. To
avoid equality in servitude when seeking
equality of opportunity, to make certain that
the equality towards which we are advancing
is not an equality of misery (which Nietz-
sche asserts is the only equality that
democracy has ever secured) is one of the
most serious problems of social reconstruction.
More failures have been recorded in
that direction than in almost any other path
of human endeavor.

To a delegation of French patriots in 1778
Franklin said: "If anyone comes to preach
to you that poverty and improvidence can
be banished by passing laws about them,
hang him; he is a poisoner."

That capital MUST see it that labor
gets its rightful share of the products of
labor is axiomatic. That working classes
have been exploited and robbed by unscrup-
ulous profiteers and that this exploitation
and robbery MUST cease is equally axiomatic.
But it will not do to excommunicate
the profiteer and, at the same time, condemn
the arrogant, selfish, violence and in-
justice of the labor unions. There must be
punishment for the sins of both.

IV.

ONE of the pitfalls towards which free
peoples are headed is a reckless extrava-
gance. For the last four years society has
consumed more than it has produced. Un-
til that excessive consumption (it matters
not by whom) shall cease there can be no
substantial progress. The equilibrium be-
tween production and consumption must
be re-established. If labor is to receive a ma-
terial increase in pay it must produce more,
for it is by the products of labor alone that
labor can be paid. The cost of living is
regulated by wages and if wages go up
the cost of living cannot come down. The
best a government can do is to remedy

Off the Reservation.



striking inequalities wherein profits are ex-
orbitant or labor glaringly underpaid; but
the economic law that regulates the cost of
living by the rate of wages, and vice versa,
cannot be repealed by government decree.

There is one homely virtue, thrift, that is
worth more to a people than all the decrees
of all the governments in Christendom. Un-
fortunately, it has not been embodied in
any scheme of government now in use. Gov-
ernment, whether it be municipal, State or
national, has come to be marked by an ab-
sence of economy. There is probably not
a government in existence that does not
waste at least half the money paid by the
people for its support. And waste in high
places has aided and abetted in the growth
of private extravagance. The time seems
to be approaching when a majority of mil-
lions of citizens will devote their energies to
securing political sinecures rather than to
developing a business or an industry.

Either that or they will be crazy for soft
snaps as deputy secretaries or traveling
commissioners of some alleged-to-be philan-
thropic organizations, with enormous pay
rolls and huge allowances for fancy hotel
bills and expenses, met with money begged,
driven or grunted or bulldozed out of people
who stint themselves to pay it. Anything
but real work—that is the ideal of too many
a foolish man.

Sinecures do not fail to the most worthy
as a rule, but to the most unscrupulous and
the most adroit. Such were almost un-
known in this country a hundred years ago;
but what one saves, the present time
production lags while society wrangles over
the extent to which each shall participate
in the general consumption—without work-
ing. This is the surest way to waste the
substance of a people; and when the sub-
stance is wasted that equality will be estab-
lished to which Nietzsch jeeringly re-
ferred, the equality of misery.

The parlor Socialists promised to abolish
greed and want by government decree; but
therever socialism has been tried there
greed and want have multiplied. There is
no royal road to a competency. The days
of war and pillage are ended and the sin-
cerity of the future will be assured only by
industry and thrift. He who seeks to enter
that haven by any other way is a thief,
whether he be a multi-profit, a sinecrist
or a walking delegate. These are the law-
breakers against whom society, in the new
era of social reconstruction, must protect
itself. This done, industry and thrift will
do the rest.

AND SO, BRETHREN, THIS IS THE
CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER:
WE CANNOT EAT FOR LONG UNLESS
WE WORK; WE CANNOT HAVE UNLESS
WE ACCUMULATE; AND WE CANNOT
BE PERMANENTLY IMPROVIDENT AND
PERMANENTLY PROSPEROUS.

Let us heartily unite in singing "Praise
God from Whom All Blessings Flow;" let us
join in the great "Forward Outlook;"
but let us keep our feet on the ground while
we are looking up and out!

It would be well for the Peace Conference
to find other measures than the annexation
of unwilling peoples to safeguard the
military situation for both France and Italy.
The ambition of their leaders to find an im-
pregnable frontier is natural; but the day
has come when justice to the peoples
transcends in importance such strategic
considerations. If France is permitted to
take over several million Germans the dura-
tion of the peace to be made thereby is
strongly menaced.

BUSINESS OF GOING DRY.

Different States are expected to create
legal machinery to enforce prohibition when
the country becomes arid. There is a like-
ly to result a mass of patchwork and crazy
quilt legislation that will keep the courts
humming for the next generation. If we
are to have national prohibition it would
be more sensible to have national enforce-
ment, and therefore have a system of Fed-
eral regulation that should be uniform.

Otherwise the radicals in one State are
liable to make it a crime to think of any-
thing harder than butterflying while the
berrals in control in another would favor
the exemption of stomach bitters from the
general ban. Then if a man got mad at
what they were doing to him in Missouri
he would cross over to Tennessee and
down his grief in grape juice.

Legislatures in wet States are expected
to enact laws in accordance with the na-
tional amendment and its enforcement,
while in the dry ones the solons are ex-
pected to legislate to strengthen existing
laws there needed. There will be no fresh
measures for license and regulation. In
New York the bill prepared provides for
the enforcement of the law by a Prohibition
Commissioner and a costly staff of
deputies, inspectors, stenographers and
superintendents. Any man found with
symptoms of a jag under his belt is com-
pelled to tell where he procured his load
under penalty of a \$100 fine. No alcohol
or wine for scientific or sacramental pur-
poses can be obtained without the filing of
registered affidavits and no stuff can be
held safe by bonded and licensed druggists
of responsibility and standing. The sale
of extracts or patent medicines containing
alcohol is forbidden and it is a crime to
print an advertisement containing a picture
of a bottle.

All this will be revolutionary for little old
New York, which has been always accus-
tomed to having its booze by merely push-
ing the button at almost any hour. Incident-
ally the State will lose a lot of revenue un-
less it can catch up on taxes. The revenue
from the liquor traffic for the last fiscal
year exceeded \$22,500,000. All this is sup-
posed to be cut away and instead there is
the charge of maintaining the machinery
for prohibition enforcement. But all this
will be equalized in the wash and by the
time the East Side booze-fighters have for-
gotten the taste of malt, New York will be
the grandest and most prosperous com-
monwealth of the age—next to California.

A CURSE.

Branch of my better, wither and break!
You promised too much and you are too
fair.

What has the sap wrought madly in you?
That never a burden of fruit you bear?

Were the winds treacherous, shaking and
rending?
Was the sun lecherous, searing your
power?
Were the rains pitiless, bending and beat-
ing?
Came the frost white on the bud of the
flower?

Hush! Sun and rain made pleasant your
weather.
With wind and frost were withheld for
your sake.
But you promised too much and no fruit
will you gather.
Then break, withered branch of my
beauty, break.

—Marguerite Wilkison.

THE PARAGRAPHERS.

"Sad ending for a story." "What?" "To
see a novel marked down from \$3 to 25
cents." —(Kansas City Journal.)

He: Here is a highly-interesting article
on the Basque Shear. Oh, they went out
of style ages ago.—(Baltimore American.)

"But, Mabel, on what grounds does your
father object to me?" "On any grounds
within a mile of our house." —Houston Post.

Counsel: I'm sorry I couldn't do more for
you, Convicted Client. Don't mention it,
Guv'nor. Had five years enough.—(Cleveland Leader.)

AIN'T IT THE TRUTH?

Once there was a farmer in the
Colony of Maine before our in-
dependence was secured, who said:
"This talk of Freedom is like
Water on the Brain, a Disease
To be pitied and not cured; 'Get
Along without George Third, and
The very proposition is decided-
Ly absurd.' Once there was a
Boatman who the Hudson River
Piled by the help of rudder,
Sail and oar, when Robert Fulton
Took to the water the steamship,
And tide and to sail as Man had
Never sailed before, he replied:
"If such could be, it would prove
Calamity, use of sail and oar is
Proper for to navigate the Sea."
Once there were some delegates
Who planned a Lasting Peace and
A League of Nations that would
End World War, but some guys
Who were the top dogs started
Lying and lying, we'll soon be
Rather progress backwards than
Before, there have always been
Wars brewing, we'll tell Peace
Leagues, nothing doing, and read
Washington's last message.
One time more."

ENRIL FALL.

RIPPLING RHYMES.

THE KINGS.

"We kings must stick together,"
said Bill, upon a time, "through
every kind of weather. By heaven
I'm appointed that all the crowned
galloos, with rained oil anointed,
should travel in cahoots. To all
kings I am brother, we'll soon be
going lame. If we don't back each
other and play each other's game."
Then many kings were reigning
some fourteen hours a day, and all
of them were reigning to make the
business pay. I saw them blithely
kinging, some five brief years ago;
they were dancing, singing and
romping to and fro. Each had his
robe of ermine, each was a gaudy
cuckoo, the Austrian, the German,
the Bulgarian and the Russ. I have
no space to mention all kings who trod-
ded then, each with a high intention
to boss his fellow-men. And now
the kings are scattered and some
of them are dead, the snaps
they had are shattered, their swarms
with rust are red. They did not
stick together, they made some
ghastly breaks; each tanned his
leather, each killed his private
snakes. And now the kings anointed
with mica axle grease and all the
world disjointed and can't enjoy our
peace.

WALT MASON.

DROLL STORIES.

Hopes.

"What's his chief characteristic?"
asked the policeman of the old lady,
who was trying to describe the man
about whom she had been asked.
"A large Roman nose," said the
lady.

"Then there's no use trying to
look for him. A nose like that never
turns up." —(Chicago News.)

Exonerated the Girl.

"I should like to speak to you on
an important matter, sir," he said.
"What, what is it?" growled the
father of the girl, in no encouraging
tone.

"I want to marry your daughter,
sir."

"What?" The old man's face grew
purple. "Marry my daughter? I am
astonished! What on earth do you
mean, sir?"

"Now, now," soothed the youth,
sitting down on a stool, "don't be
wasting to get some sort of satis-
faction out of the interview. 'Don't
talk that way. You are prejudiced
against the girl. She's all right, really.'"
—(Chicago News.)

And They All Joined In.

The attack had been made with
dash in the woods, and though it
was not yet dawn, the Tanks were
getting their breath in their new
positions.

From his dugout, which a late
hunted rabbit had burrowed, one
of them spied something which an-
other and less fortunate member
of the bunch had regarded as a
bullet. He had carried it into the
attack. It was a banjo, made
of a cigar box.

He crawled forward, got his hands
on the trophy and retreated with it
to his shelter. It was battered and
two of the strings had snapped, but in
another moment that whole nerv-
ous, frayed group was humming as
he played:

"I want to go back. I want to go
back. I want to go back to the farm!"
—(Stars and Stripes.)

An Impulsive Wish.

The vicar's appeal had been a
most eloquent one and had even
penetrated to the depth of Mr.
Carr's heart. The vicar's wife, who
came forward and offered \$250
for the fund.

The worthy cleric was overjoyed,
"I don't know your name, sir,"
he cried, "but I thank you from
the bottom of my heart. I thank you
for your business prosper, sir!"

Then there was a solemn hush,
and the committee looked askance
at their vicar.

"What's the matter?" whispered
the clergyman, turning to the chair-
man.

"Well—er, that donor is an un-
der-taker." —(Pittsburgh Chronicle-
Telegraph.)

Easily Placed.

The purloining of clothing from
the lines in the back yard of Dr.
Carr's Grammar School, which re-
sidence brings to mind the mes-
sage once sent by Tom Reed of
Maine to excuse himself from non-
attendance at a banquet in New
York.

The New England Society felt that
its feast would be dull and flat with-
out him, and the chairman framed
the most powerful message of in-
vitation he could concoct.

Mr. Reed accepted, but on the day
of days there was a storm that
wrought havoc on the Maine Cen-
tral.

So he telegraphed to New York
from Brunswick:
"And now, my dear sir, I will not
encroach on your valuable time any
longer. It's all right, gov'nor," inter-
rupted the "audience." "Fire away."
"Buy another shirt and come
along." —(Philadelphia Ledger.)

SOUL STUFF.

By the Foothill Philosopher.

One reason why many people are
opposed to religious revivals, sudden
political, social and other reforms
is because they expect too much
from sweeping changes and are dis-
appointed in the immediate results
of every popular movement. Doubt-
less every radical reformation is fol-
lowed by much painful reaction, but
it does not necessarily follow that
every radical change is dangerous
to society, for, after the reaction,
there usually comes automatically
into being an equalizing force which,
while not destroying any good that
may have been accomplished, still
manages to keep the mud at the bot-
tom of the social pan, where it be-
longs. Of course, there are still a
few would-be reformers, the dangers
of whose ideas are apparent to all
reasonable men, and the world is
growing too wise to ever again al-
low such ideas to take any consid-
erable hold on humanity. The seces-
sion of the southern States was a
radical and dangerous movement,
since the immediate result was to
redouble the sort of America with
the blood of half a million brave men—
yet that war ended in the emanci-
pation of the black slaves and in
the welding of an eternal bond of
friendship between the States.
America's entry into the European
war was a radical move by the
United States, but the result has
been the overthrow of tyranny all
over the world and the probable for-
mation of a League of Nations for
the protection of all peoples. And
yet, after all, no "sweeping move-
ment," however pure the motives
that inspire it, and however much
good it may do, ever has been or
is going to make angels of all men
and women. The democracy of
which many people dream (in which
every person is equal in ALL things)
cannot be realized by any war or
religious, social or economic move-
ment, for the simple reason that the
race is composed of hundreds of mil-
lions of persons, each one of whom
is probably a slightly different
stage of development from all the
rest. It is good to believe that the
billows of time are slow, yet surely
waiting humanity toward the golden
shore of fraternity—but whether or
not there will ever be an end, such
a condition as perfect equality
among men, is a question not easily
answered.

"I have no use for preachers,
priests or any other brand of so-
called 'holy men,' because they do
not practice what they preach."
Aside from the question of whether
or not there ever has been or is
allegedly true, it is not a fact
that the person who thus declares
himself is usually seeking an ex-
cuse for not practicing the virtues
which he preaches. He is a hypocrite,
and he is well as the 'holy man,'
who would put it. "Dogs are clean-
er at heart than you are, you are
just a man with a college profes-
sor's salary as a college professor."

If Representative Mann got a
steak and a horse from the treas-
ury, he would be a member of the
grass who stood in high regard
ought to command two or three
cured hams and a shelled pea-

It would seem that God had
done William Hobbs, who had
after the ex-Kaiser had done
much for him, too. As the
would put it, "Dogs are clean-
er at heart than you are, you are
just a man with a college profes-
sor's salary as a college professor."

With a billion dollars of the treas-
ury, he would be a member of the
wheat and another of the mil-
lion dollars out of the treasury
give work to men who were
face the cost of living.

President Wilson has said a
publican Congressional session
members to meet with him and
the proposed plan of action
Are the members of the publican
at present too busy to attend to
the duties of their office?

What has Andrew Carnegie
about the United States? Is he
in view of the fact that he
that the clever Scotchman
invested in a note for the
he ought to be able to spend
in authority and not as a
man?

Dr. Mark Walker, a physi-
cian, who insisted upon
men's clothes, is said to
be old age of 87. If he had
the checkered past, he would
but little to be imagined
have died of pneumonia years
ago.

Many Los Angeles Demo-
crats with ex-Secretary McAdams
out of the government, and
to hold on to the railroad for
other five years. If that is the
ocratic view, why doesn't the
Congress enact and pass
tion?

AN ANGEL'S CHANT.
I came last year from Illinois
To this God-favored spot.
A native son am I of Troy
(This detail matters not.)
I came here with a bow, I
I own a cosy cot.

My cosy cot, or bungalow,
Or may I say my shack.
It is an airy orange grove
From trail and trolley track.
The view includes Old Hollywood
And canyon purple-bleak.

My eucalyptus courts the breeze
High over a spreading plain.
The porch is flanked by
trees;
Their breath to me is life
In golden hours the look of
is soothing as a pain.

The grass around my grove
The year around is green.
Hydrangeas cluster near the
A rustic fence between
And here I've stilly
hoed

Behold the blooming heart!
No furnace, fuss—no bits of
Are all my orange grove
No asphers from the right
Around my easements roam
No blizzards come to vex me
And frost my placid dream.

From partly dawn to amber
The fitting hours seem
I rise to watch Aurora's
Cloud poems in the blue
From Lowe when I wake

The kindling stars I view
I quit the realm of snow and
Suns there, sans even
Immured from devastating
This mundane paradise
I'll dwell beside my fire
Till summoned to the
Los Angeles, Feb. 22, 1919.

PEN POINTS.

BY THE STAFF.

It is first one thing and then another
in Hunland.

No doubt the Allies would be
to unload Turkey on the
States.

Keeps President Wilson
busy traveling from one spot
to the other.

If national prohibition is a
thing the way to secure its
to enforce it.

Has there ever been a return
in the history of the world that has

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Activities in Mines, Oil and Finances. BUSINESS "DIGGING N."

BY CHAPIN HALL. (BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

It is apparent now, nearly four months after the practical ending of the war, that the period of reconstruction is really to be a period of reconstruction. It seemed probable for a short time immediately following the signing of the armistice that the country might be plunged into a veritable orgy of prosperity which would have been as disastrous in the long run, as a period of depression, bread lines, and hard times. There would have been no real reconstruction about that. It would have been mere hysteria. Instead, it now appears that business, and finances, too, so far as the abnormal demands of the government will permit, is building from the ground up, rather than from the sky down, and when the readjustment is complete it will be as the house which was built upon a rock. The house, you remember, upon which the world was built, and the floods beat, and it stood. This kind of a reconstruction takes longer, is not so spectacular as the "era of prosperity" about which we were told so copiously, but it will last.

There is the consensus of opinion as gathered from talks with Los Angeles men who stoke the boilers, which generally the steam which turns the wheels which makes the power under which our business is operated—also from correspondents in important centers throughout the country, and from a close study of professional writers which study the pulses of the public, that the country is building from the ground up, rather than from the sky down, and when the readjustment is complete it will be as the house which was built upon a rock. The house, you remember, upon which the world was built, and the floods beat, and it stood. This kind of a reconstruction takes longer, is not so spectacular as the "era of prosperity" about which we were told so copiously, but it will last.

From every section of the country comes a demand for more business. It is hard to start a building boom, but once it gets going, it will be slow and cumulative. The snowball has already commenced to roll, and within six months should have gathered sufficient momentum to carry it to the top of the mountain. The best phase of the entire recovery is in the food prices. That prices of staple commodities are already on a declining scale. Iron, fabric, and other materials are at lower levels, and some forms of finished materials either have been or soon will be. It is obvious to those who have given the matter thought that the government will soon be forced to change its attitude on the upholding of food prices, especially wheat and pork, and when this relief is granted it will be the beginning of a new era of living cost. It certainly will not be long before the government will be permitted to again come into national competition. It is certain to have depressing effect on prices at large. It takes no seventh son to foresee this development. It is coming and coming with daily increasing speed.

Financially the country is faced by problems which would have been staggering in the old days, but under the Federal reserve banking system will be solved. The elasticity of the money making possible expansion, which may be another term for inflation, is almost as great as the elasticity of the government's power to meet its obligations. Another thing that is making for confidence is the new money which is being printed in the new one. It is doubtful if Wilson's trip to, and diplomatic activities in, France will have any very great effect upon business conditions in this country. Shipping facilities are coming on apace, and the re-establishment of our export trade is going forward satisfactorily.

All along the line there is a mighty stirring going on. It's the income tax situation. The returns must be filed not later than March 15, and there is little provision made for the taxpayer who is lagging, heavy penalties being levied for refusal, failure or delay in making the return. The normal tax rate under the new law is 15 percent of the first \$4000 of net income above the exemptions, and 12 percent of the balance. In excess of \$5000 are subject also to a surtax ranging from 1 percent of the amount of the net income above \$5000 and \$6000 to 6 percent of the net income above \$10,000. If any provisions of the law are submitted your problem to this department and it will be taken up with the collector of internal revenue for solution.

One hundred fifty cars of the government bean oil are being shipped for California placement has been allotted to the northern growers. The remaining 200 cars have not been assigned, but inasmuch as the Southern California growers are represented in Washington, it is the probable that a portion of the business will come to this end of the State. Now that the \$100,000,000 food supply bill has been signed, further orders are anticipated.

While the stock market was active yesterday, it was inclined to be technical, and a good deal of the activity consisted in a general endeavor to cut close corners. Fractional bidding was even more fractional than usual, and it took longer to get a sale across. For instance, it was a good market, with prices still on the advance. Among the transactions which attracted a certain amount of interest, is a sale of a small tract in General Petroleum, which sold from \$18.50 down to \$17.75. Union was firm at \$118.00. It was in the smaller stocks that most of the trading occurred, but a total of 5000 shares was at 10 1/2 cents. National Pacific sold around 8 cents for nearly 50,000 shares, although one block changed hands half cent above that figure. Columbia Oil at 1.15; Mt. Diablo, 1.40; Midway Northern, 21 cents; United Oil at 19.00 shares from 30 to 31 cents and back again. There was a decided flurry of interest in Los Angeles Investment, which started at 14 1/2 cents on a 1000-share trade, jumped to 46 cents, and a little later another 1000 shares went over at 44 cents, the highest point reached by this extensively held local security in some time. On the mining side, Big Jim Consolidated came in for a hammering, which sent the price from 12 cents at the opening up to 14 1/2 cents, from which point it broke and dropped back to 13 cents. United Eastern sold to 6.60, and 1600 shares were sold at 1.70 and 1.60. About 70,000 shares of Adams, Gold Ore, Sunnyside, Yellow Pine, Lucky Boy, Boundary Cone and Richmond were traded in at prices ranging from 4 cents to 81.

CUT STEEL DIVIDENDS.
(EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The announcement that the cut steel industry will cut dividends for the year ending March 31, 1919, has caused a sharp decline in the stock of the industry. The cut steel industry, which has been one of the most active in the country, has been hit hard by the cut in dividends. The cut steel industry, which has been one of the most active in the country, has been hit hard by the cut in dividends. The cut steel industry, which has been one of the most active in the country, has been hit hard by the cut in dividends.

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Los Angeles Daily Times. NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Specialties continued to feature the more expansive and diversified dealings on the stock exchange today, prices in the main advancing under the obvious influence of pools. Among motors and related specialties several new high records were made. Money rates relaxed to a marked extent, and were offered at 5 percent in the closing hour, when the stock list was most active and at highest levels.

Trading was occasionally restrained during the early and intermediate periods by developments in the labor field, further industrial reductions and the uncertain status of local traction in that same connection.

The market was at its flood in the last thirty minutes, when United States Steel made an extreme of \$23.34. First 41 1/2, second 41.45, third 41.45, fourth 41.45.

STOCK QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.
(Published by Lewis & Ryan, Members New York Stock Exchange, Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.)

Stock	High	Low	Close
Alcoa	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Can.	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Express	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Tobacco	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Sugar	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Oil	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Paper	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Textile	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Lumber	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Rubber	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Glass	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Cement	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Iron	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Steel	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Coal	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Gas	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Electric	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Water	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Telephone	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Telegraph	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Printing	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Publishing	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Advertising	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Insurance	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Banking	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Finance	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Real Estate	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Construction	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Transportation	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Communication	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Utility	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Public Service	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Government	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Foreign	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. International	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Global	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Universal	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. World	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Earth	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Sky	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Sea	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Land	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Air	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Fire	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Water	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Earth	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Sky	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
Am. Sea	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
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